Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 257 asked by Mr. M. S. Sreshta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th October 1935, page 49 supra.]

Report of the Director of Agriculture.

The only method of controlling the pest is by killing the caterpillars in large numbers and thereby checking the rapid multiplication of the insect. To this end, all the coconut leaves infested with the pest are cut and burnt. The success of this method mainly depends on the speed with which the operations are conducted and the co-operation of the tree owners in the affected area. In localities where the Pest Act was in force during previous years, the pest has disappeared and the operated trees are in good condition.

During the hot weather of 1933, the pest appeared in a serious form in Mangalore town, especially near the Mangalore Railway Station. Immediately the garden owners were advised to operate the affected trees. From June to October, about 7,646 trees were operated in Mangalore town and the adjoining villages. During the rainy weather, the pest generally subsides and the spread of the pest is watched by the Demonstrators. It will be seen therefore that the garden owners have realized the benefit in carrying out the remedial measures advocated by the department, though there are a few here and there, who fail to do so.

Appendix IX.

[Vide item VII (1) at page 62 supra.]

(1) (*a*) EXCAVATING A CHANNEL TO THE LOSARIGUTLAPADU VILLAGE IN THE GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935–36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
VI. Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.	55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works—Irrigation Works—Productive—Godavari Delta System.	Excavating a channel to the Losarigutlapadu village and special Revenue staff as shown below :—	1,02,431 (works including special Revenue staff).	
		Details of staff—		
		One Deputy Collector on Rs. 250—700 for six months ..	1,500	
		One upper division clerk on Rs. 55—70 for six months.	330	
		One lower division clerk on Rs. 30—55 for six months.	180	
		One typist on Rs. 30 for six months	180	
		One attender on Rs. 19—30 for six months ..	114	
		Four clerks in the lower division on Rs. 30—55 each to enable four additional clerks in the district to be employed as Revenue Inspectors	720	

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Grant. (1)	Head of account. (2)	Item of expenditure. (3)	Ultimate cost. (4)	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935–36. (5)
			RS.	RS.
VI. Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved—*cont.*	55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works—Irrigation Works—Productive—Godavari Delta System—*cont.*	Details of staff—*cont.*		
		Seven peons on Rs. 12—17 for six months	504	
		Eight chainmen on Rs. 12 for six months	576	
		Travelling allowance, etc. ..	896	
		Total ..	5,000	
	41. e. Civil Works—Transferred—Establishments—E. Executive Establishment—Temporary.	Pay of officers—Voted—		
		One Assistant Engineer (Rs. 200—30/2—380—40/2—500)—Average pay 353⅓ for three years	12,720	
		Pay of establishments—Voted—Upper and lower subordinates—		
		Two supervisors (Rs. 60—10/3—100) for two years and five months—Average pay Rs. 83-1/9	4,821	
		Two supervisors (Rs. 60—10/3—100) for six months—Average pay Rs. 83-1/9.	998	
		Eight overseers on Rs. 50 for seven months ..	2,800	
		One draughtsman (Rs. 50) for six months (Division office)	300	
		One tracer (Rs. 28) for six months (Division office).	168	
		Office establishments—		
		One clerk, lower division, on Rs. 30 for seven months ..	210	
		Two clerks, lower division, on Rs. 30 for two years five months	1,740	
		Two peons, Rs. 12 each, for two years five months ..	696	
		Two peons, Rs. 12 each, for six months	144	
		Three peons, Rs. 12 each, for three years	1,296	
		One clerk, upper division, Rs. 55 for 2 years 5 months	1,595	
			27,488	
		Contingencies at 5 per cent	1,374	
		Leave allowance at 5 per cent	1,374	
		Travelling allowance at 10 per cent	2,748	
			32,984	
		Supervision charges at 5 per cent	1,649	
			34,633 or 35,000	

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Explanatory Note.

Losarigutlapadu is a large village situated in the south-east corner of Bhimavaram taluk in West Godavari district. Its area is roughly 13,600 acres. It consists mainly of waste lands interspersed with sandy ridges and swamps overgrown with low jungle. Except for an extent of 1,500 acres now under cultivation by the Circars Agricultural Development Corporation, Limited, Narasapur, and about 1,160 acres of land comprised in another scheme for extension of irrigation in the Godavari Western Delta, the rest of the area is lying waste.

As a result of the proposal to replace the 2 feet falling shutters over the Godavari anicut by 3 feet ones which has been approved by Government in March 1935 and for whose execution provision has been made in the current year's budget it will be possible to make extensions of irrigation in the delta. It is therefore proposed to provide irrigation facilities to the waste lands in Losarigutlapadu aggregating 3,678 acres. Of this extent about 1,560 acres belong to the Circars Agricultural Development Corporation, about 216 acres belong to individual ryots and 1,900 acres are waste lands at the disposal of the Government. As in the case of other inclusions in the ayacut it is proposed to levy an inclusion fee at the rate of Rs. 12–8–0 or Rs. 25 per acre according as the land has been under irrigation continuously for five years or not. It is also proposed to take over on payment of cost the company's channels, drains and other masonry works required for the project (including the land covered by these drains and channels), and lands required for widening the existing channels and drains. The cost of this which is estimated by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation at Rs. 17,431 (including 15 per cent solatium) will be set off against the inclusion fees payable by the company. The consent of the company in writing to all these conditions will be obtained before the Government are committed to any expenditure. Waste lands belonging to Government which will be included in the ayacut will be sold in public auction.

For the preparation of detailed estimates and for the execution of this and the Vemuladevi scheme (item 1 (*b*) on page 119 infra) it is proposed to form a special Public Works subdivision and employ Special Revenue staff for land acquisition work.

The scheme is expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 16,701, equivalent to a return of 12·4 per cent, and is highly remunerative. It is therefore proposed to introduce the scheme in the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)" for expenditure on the works in the current year. The expenditure for works in the current year (viz., Rs. 100) in excess of the token grant will be met by reappropriation. Rupees 5,000 required for establishment for this and the Vemuladevi scheme will also be met by reappropriation.

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1 (*b*) Excavating a Channel to Vemuladevi Scheme in the Godavari Western Delta.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935–36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
VI. Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.	55. Construction of irrigation, etc., works—Irrigation works—Productive—Godavari Delta system.	Excavating a channel to Vemuladevi village—Godavari Western Delta.	1,18,630 (works outlay).	100

Explanatory Note.

Vemuladevi village, in Narasapur taluk, West Godavari district, is situated on the right bank of the Vasista Godavari river near its confluence with the sea. Its area is about 6,570 acres. It consists mostly of waste lands interspersed with sandy ridges or mounds and uncultivable swamps. Garden and dry crops are raised on the ridges. The rest of the area is almost all lying waste. About 2,000 acres of these waste lands were assigned to the Narasapur Agricultural Company in 1921 on certain conditions.

The replacement of the 2-feet falling shutters over the Godavari anicut by 3-feet ones,—a proposal approved by Government in March 1935 and to carry out which provision has been made in the current year's budget—will make extensions of irrigation in the delta possible. It is therefore proposed to provide irrigation facilities to the waste lands of Vemuladevi village and the adjoining area. The lands will be commanded by a channel taking off from the Narasapur field sluice, an existing source of irrigation. The main channel (about 7 miles long) will be taken to the Vemuladevi area by an aqueduct (with flap shutters for the vents) which will be constructed across the Dharbarevu creek. The main channel will throw off distributaries and finally tail into the East Kukkaleru drain.

The proposals aim at bringing under irrigation an extent of 3,199 acres in Vemuladevi and the adjoining village in addition to the present ayacut of 940 acres under the existing irrigation source, making a total irrigable ayacut of 4,139 acres. This includes an extent of 1,596 acres of land held by the Narasapur Agricultural Company Limited. The company has not so far been able to bring under irrigation more than 150 acres. The present scheme will bring about 1,450 acres of the company's dry lands under irrigation. As in the case of other inclusions in the ayacut in the delta, it is proposed to levy an inclusion fee of Rs. 25 per acre on the dry lands of the company to be included in the ayacut and an inclusion fee of Rs. 12–8–0 on the minimum extent of the lands that have been irrigated in any year during the past five years with canal water. It is also proposed to take over the company's channels, drains and other masonry works required for the project (including the land covered by these drains and channels) as well as the land required for forming new project channels and drains, on payment of their value. The cost of this which is estimated by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), at Rs. 18,630 (including 15 per cent solatium) will be set off against the inclusion fees payable by the Company.

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The consent of the Company in writing to all these conditions will be obtained before the Government are actually committed to any expenditure. Other waste lands belonging to Government which will be included in the ayacut will be sold in public auction.

For the preparation of detailed estimates and for the execution of this and the Losarigutlapadu scheme [item 1 (*a*) above] it is proposed to employ Special Public Works and Revenue Staff. The details of the staff are given in the summary to the note for the Finance Committee for the Losarigutlapadu Scheme.

The scheme is expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 13,358 equivalent to a return of 8·9 per cent and is highly remunerative. It is therefore proposed to introduce the scheme in the current year by moving a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)" for expenditure on the works in the current year. The expected expenditure in the current year (viz., Rs. 100) in excess of the token grant will be met by reappropriation.

Appendix X.

[Vide item VII (2) at page 70 supra.]

(6) Conduct of Elections to non-union panchayats.

Grant.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935–36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
XI.—Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous —Transferred.	22. V. D. General Administration —Ministers, Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred—Civil Secretariats—Elections to local boards and municipalities.	Conduct of elections to non-union panchayats.	16,000	1 300

Explanatory Note.

Under rule 1 (*b*) of Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, election expenses payable by non-union panchayats have been fixed at a flat rate, common to all panchayats, which is at present Rs. 5 per panchayat for each ordinary election, being based on an estimate of charges of holding such elections. Till 1st April 1935 the amounts recovered from these panchayats on account of election expenses were being adjusted in abatement of the charges actually incurred on the conduct of the elections. The Accountant-General, however, advised the Government that under audit rules, the recoveries should not be taken in abatement of the charges and hence suggested that the recoveries should be credited as receipts under the head "XXXV—Miscellaneous—K. Collection of payments for services rendered." The Government accepted the suggestion and directed that the change in classification be brought into force from 1st April 1935.

It was not possible to foresee this change when the Budget Estimate for 1935–36 was framed and hence the budget provision under "22. V. D. 2. Charges recoverable from Government departments, etc.—Recoveries from local bodies" takes credit for the recovery of the entire